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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/031,200	01/15/2002	Jiro Nakabayashi	1275-48	2637
23117 7590 12/23/2008 NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC 901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR ARLINGTON, VA 22203				
EXAMINER				
MATTIS, JASON E				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2416				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/031,200

Applicant(s)

NAKABAYASHI, JIRO

Examiner

JASON E. MATTIS

Art Unit

2416

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 19-22, 25-34 and 37-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 19-22, 25, 27-34, 37 and 39-44 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 26 and 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the Amendment filed 9/23/08. Due to the amendment, the previous claim objections have been withdrawn. Claims 1-18, 23, 24, 35, and 36 have been canceled. Claims 19-22, 25-34, and 37-44 are currently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 26 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pogrebinsky et al. (U.S. Publication US 2002/0101855 A1) in view of Treadaway et al. (U.S. Pat. 6480477 B1), Ohlsson et al. (U.S. Pat. 6452950 B1) and Robinson et al. (U.S. Pat. 4270183).

With respect to claims 26 and 38, Pogrebinsky et al. discloses a packet processor including a recording medium holding a packet processing program (See page 2 paragraphs 27 and 30 and Figure 4b of Pogrebinsky et al. for reference to an IP terminal 110, which is a packet processor processing data received via a

network to reproduce the data, and for reference to the invention being embodied as software, which is a recording medium holding a program). Pogrebinsky et al. also discloses a receiving buffer for storing received packets **(See page 2 paragraph 27 and Figure 4b of Pogrebinsky et al. for reference to jitter buffer 112, which is a buffer storing received packets).** Pogrebinsky et al. further discloses a reproducing means **(See page 2 paragraph 27 and Figure 4b of Pogrebinsky et al. for reference to decompressor 116, which is a device that reproduces data of packets).**

Pogrebinsky et al. also discloses a control means to reproduce data without breaks **(See page 2 paragraph 27 and Figure 4b of Pogrebinsky et al. for reference to controller 120, which is a control means to control the reproduction of the data).**

Pogrebinsky et al. further discloses modifying the size of the receiving buffer when data in the buffer exceeds a predetermined buffer size **(See page 4 paragraphs 55-56 of Pogrebinsky et al. for reference to increasing or decreasing the size of the jitter buffer based on monitored bursts of packets exceeding a threshold).** Pogrebinsky et al. does not specifically disclose that the control means controls packets by their number, holds a reference value, starts data reproduction when the number of packets exceeds the reference value, and collects data up to a level corresponding to the reference value before causing the reproduction of data when the data in the buffer is used up. Pogrebinsky et al. also does not disclose controlling packets stored in the receiving buffer by their number without using temporal information received with the packets. Pogrebinsky et al. further does not disclose modifying a clock for data reproduction.

With respect to claims 26 and 38, Treadaway et al., in the field of communications, discloses a control means controlling packets by their number, holding a reference value, starting data reproduction when the number of packets exceeds the reference value, and collecting data up to a level corresponding to the reference value before causing the reproduction of data when the data in the buffer is used up (**See column 18 lines 48-63 of Treadaway et al. for reference to a threshold compare block notifying a read packet state machine when a sufficient number, which is a threshold number, of complete packets are stored in a buffer, and for reference to transmitting the packets from the buffer once the sufficient number have been stored**). Using a control means controlling packets by their number, holding a reference value, starting data reproduction when the number of packets exceeds the reference value, collecting data up to a level corresponding to the reference value before causing the reproduction of data when the data in the buffer is used up has the advantage of allowing a processor to effectively control jitter.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Treadaway et al., to combine using a control means controlling packets by their number, holding a reference value, starting data reproduction when the number of packets exceeds the reference value, collecting data up to a level corresponding to the reference value before causing the reproduction of data when the data in the buffer is used up, as suggested by Treadaway et al., with the system and method of Pogrebinsky et al., with the motivation being allow a processor to effectively control jitter.

With respect to claims 26 and 38, Ohlsson et al., in the field of communications, discloses controlling packets stored in a receiving buffer by their number without using temporal information received with the packets (**See column 5 line 46 to column 6 line 18, column 8 line 11 to column 9 line 5, and Figures 3 and 5 of Ohlsson et al. for reference to controlling packet transmission of packet stored in a jitter buffer by determining a time to play packets based on an estimated jitter delay that is based on a receive time of the first packet without the use of any temporal information received within the packet itself and for reference to controlling further packet transmission using only the sequence number of the packets**). Controlling packets stored in a receiving buffer by their number without using temporal information received with the packets has the advantage of simplifying the jitter control process by not relying on any time stamp data received with data packets.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Ohlsson et al., to combine controlling packets stored in a receiving buffer by their number without using temporal information received with the packets, as suggested by Ohlsson et al., with the system and method of Pogrebinsky and Treadaway et al., with the motivation being to simplify the jitter control process by not relying on any time stamp data received with data packets.

With respect to claims 26 and 38, Robinson et al., in the field of communications, discloses modifying a clock for data reproduction (**See the abstract column 2 lines 11-25, and column 3 lines 55-68 of Robinson et al.**

for reference to adjusting the rate at which an internal clock clocks data out of a buffer based solely on the amount of data stored in the buffer). Modifying a clock for data reproduction has the advantage of allowing data output to be optimized to correspond with the rate at which data is received.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Robinson et al., to combine modifying a clock for data reproduction, as suggested by Robinson et al., with the system and method of Pogrebinsky, Treadaway et al., and Ohlsson et al., with the motivation being to allow data output to be optimized to correspond with the rate at which data is received.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 19-22, 25, 27-34, 37, and 39-44 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 9/23/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's argument that Robinson et al. does not disclose modifying a clock for data reproduction when the number of packets in a receiving buffer at intervals of a predetermined time period shows increase or decrease in the number of

packets of time, as claimed, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Robinson et al. discloses monitoring the status of a buffer to determine if it is more or less than half full at given clock intervals (See column 4 lines 20-43 of Robinson et al.). Robinson et al. also discloses that the rate at which the timing and internal clock circuitry clock data out of the buffer is adjusted based on the monitored buffer status (See column 2 lines 11-25 of Robinson et al.). Thus, Robinson et al. does disclose modifying a clock for data reproduction (adjusting a clock rate for data output) when the number of packets in a receiving buffer at intervals of a predetermined time period shows increase or decrease in the number of packets of time (when the buffer switches from less than half full to more than half full, or vice versa, during monitored time periods), as claimed. Therefore, the limitations of claims 26 and 38 are rendered obvious, as shown in the rejections above.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JASON E. MATTIS whose telephone number is (571)272-3154. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571)272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jason E Mattis
Examiner
Art Unit 2416

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Art Unit: 2416

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